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LYNCH JUDGE REFUSES NEW SCOTTSBORO TRIAL; ONLY FIVE DAYS TO ARRANGE APPEAL

Appeal to Supreme Court Must Be Filed by Saturday or Boys Die

DECATUR, Ala., Feb. 26.—Judge W. W. Callahan, brutal lynch-judge of the Decatur court, on Saturday refused the International Labor Defense attorneys' motion for re-trial of the two Scottsboro boys, Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, who were condemned and sentenced to death for the third time in the long fight for their lives, last December. This maneuver, which is not only an attempt to rob these boys of their appeal right, but also a trick to end the case right there, thru a technicality leaves the ILD attorneys only five days in which to appeal the cases to the State Supreme Court. By Saturday, March 3rd, it will be necessary to raise funds, prepare and file the appeal.

8 of 9 In the Citrus Belt Strike Are Convicted

NINE MORE JAILED AT TRIAL COME UP MARCH 1

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 21.—Eight of nine citrus workers were convicted here Friday on from two to four counts of vagrancy and disturbing the peace. There was a hung jury in the case of the ninth. The convicted workers are due for sentence Monday.

The workers convicted are: Frank Moreno, W. E. Winters, Chester Stewart, Earl Ambrose, and Frank Salas, each convicted on four counts of disturbing the peace; Louis Rosenbaum, charged with vagrancy, convicted on three counts; Pedro Guerrero convicted on two counts of disturbing the peace, and William Olsen, hung jury.

All were arrested during the recent orange pickers' strike, and held since that time in the county jail. After the convictions James Carter, Lead Attorney defending the pickets, started habeas corpus proceedings.

During the picking of the jury for these cases Wednesday, the judge having ordered the court room cleared, until the jury was picked, nine workers among those waiting for the court to re-open were arrested for "loitering on the courthouse steps."

The defendants are Mrs. S. Partridge, Gaddy, George Spaich, George Seifert, W. Patterson, D. W. Williams, Frank Steirs, Frank Lugero, all of San Bernardino County, and M. O. Phetipiece of Crestline, March 1 is the date set for their trials.

Jordan Re-Hearing Held; Court Tries To Down Protests

WORKERS FILL COURTROOM: I.L.D. APPEALS FOR INCREASED PROTEST

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 21.—Rushing to the re-hearing on the case of the framed Negro worker, Theodore Jordan, the Oregon State Supreme Court in a vain effort to rush through the legal frame-up before mass protest could be organized, opened procedure here yesterday. A mass meeting of workers at Marion Square marched with banners bearing slogans, "Jordan Must Not Hang," into the courtroom. The banners were sewed to the workers' backs so that the court could not stop them.

150 delegates from workers organizations from all parts of Oregon were present.

500 Win in the San Pedro Sardine Strike

WIN ALL DEMANDS AFTER 6-DAY FIGHT LED BY F & CWIU

BULLETIN
SAN PEDRO, Cal., Feb. 24.—After a six day strike which tied the French Sardine Cannery up 100%, the strikers won all their demands, including a 35c per hour minimum for all workers, and 35c, 45c and 50c an hour for fish cutters, practically a 100% increase. As a result of the victory.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Darcy Speaker at S. F. Anti-Fascist Meeting March 4

ANTI-SEMITISM AND SILVER SHIRTS TO BE EXPOSED

Conference at L. A.

ALL WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS ARE CALLED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Workers of this city will rally to a huge mass meeting to raise their voices in protest against the slaughter of Austrian workers by the fascists there and against the spread of fascism in this country, next Sunday, March 4th. The meeting, called by the Communist Party, will be held at Ruthenberg House, 121 Haight St., beginning at 8 p. m.

Sam Darcy, District Organizer of the Communist Party, the main speaker, will tell of the heroic fight of the Austrian workers, and their betrayal to the Fascist Dollfuss government by the Social Democratic mis-leaders.

The spread of fascist terrorism against workers in this country, growing particularly as a weapon to break the fights of the agricultural workers in this state and basing itself on inciting race-hatred and anti-semitism of the foulest sort, will be exposed and a program for fighting it outlined.

Many organizations will take part in the meeting. One of the speakers will be an Austrian worker who has taken part in the class struggle there.

Conference Called Mar. 4

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 24.—The Provisional Committee Against Fascism and War, elected at the anti-fascist terror mass meeting Wednesday night, is sending out a call to hundreds of organizations for delegates to a united front conference at Music Arts Building, 223 S. Broadway, on Sunday March 4 at 2 o'clock. A mass demonstration against fascism at the Los Angeles Plaza on the afternoon of the 14th is proposed.

WRITERS! WORKERS!

We want Short Stories of the Class Struggle!

THE WESTERN WORKER will conduct a contest in short stories dealing with struggles of the working-class, preferably in the western states, for three months beginning March 18th.

Many fine prizes, the kind you will want to have, will be offered! Watch this space next week for details of the contest and prizes. And in the meantime, oil up your typewriters and sharpen your pencils!!

HAROLD ASHE, 5 OTHER SOCIALISTS JOIN COMMUNIST PARTY IN L. A.

Former S. P. State Secretary Leads Group Into Revolutionary Movement at Austrian Meet

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 22.—Before four hundred cheering workers at Walkers Auditorium last night, gathered to protest the murder of workers in Austria, Harold Ashe, former State Secretary of the Socialist Party, renounced his membership in the Socialist Party and joined the Communist Party.

Immediately five other Socialist Party members jumped up from the floor and signified their intention to join the Communist Party, among them O. J. Losey, chairman of the Huntington Park Socialist Party local, and Iren Smith, long-time activist in the Southern California labor movement.

Ashe had been expelled by the "Socialist" Party mis-leadership because of the fight he had led against them among the membership for joining the United Front on five points of struggle proposed by the Communist Party. One of the points had been the fight against fascism in America, and following the split at the recent S. P. State Convention, when one-third of the delegates left when Sam Darcy, District Organizer of the Communist Party, was refused the floor, these six last night proved their sincerity by joining the revolutionary movement.

Set Up United Front Committee

Among other speakers at the meeting were E. Cope of the Trade Union Unity League, James Latham of the American League Against War and Fascism, Lawrence Ross of the Communist Party and Dorothy Zadow of the Young Communist League, who is facing sentence for helping to organize the orange pickers in San Bernardino county.

Resolutions of protest against the war danger, fascism and the brutal murder of workers in Austria, were sent to the Austrian embassy and the President. A provisional committee of nine from the Communist Party, Socialist Party and trade unions to call an anti-fascist conference of broad united front character, was elected.

LONGSHOREMEN DELEGATES CALL UNITED FIGHT OF COAST LOCALS

Bjorklund, District Secretary, Denounced When He Tries to Substitute Boss Code for Workers Demands

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The West Coast district convention of the International Longshoremen Assn., now in session indicates that the sentiment of the workers is 100% for a united fight to force the adoption of their own code.

The rank and file movement within the union, which forced to the calling of the convention, has a heavy representation, and sticks to its demand for \$1.00 per hour, 6 hours per day, recognition of the I.L.A. against the National Ind. Relations Board, or the plan for hiring through government Pink Halls, and that hiring be through the union only, that there be a central Coast strike committee and no local make separate agreements with the ship owners.

Today, District Secretary Bjorklund made his report and argued for the shipowners code, already accepted by the union in the East, providing for a 50c per hour minimum, decasualization, which means that workers will have to register at government employment offices and be subject to the worst discrimination in the hiring, and compulsory arbitration which takes away the right to strike.

Tear Him to Pieces

In the discussion the delegates literally tore Bjorklund to pieces, and many demanded to know what is that international President Ryan signed the eastern code for 85c per hour without even consulting the men, who voted for \$1.00 per hour. Bjorklund could not answer any of the questions but simply stated that the eastern code is not affected by the West Coast, and knows nothing of what Ryan is doing.

A wire was sent to Ryan asking that he come over to the convention. But the workers, knowing of his sell-out in the East, are determined to what he may try to do here.

One of the issues that aroused the attention of the convention was the strike on the "Andrea Luckenbach" organized by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which is on its way to Portland manned by a scab crew. The union fakers stretched themselves in all directions to confuse the convention when the request came for the Portland I.L.A. local to support the strikers, and they claimed the AP of L. Seamen's Union informed them there is no strike.

Split Policy

One of the henchmen of Paddy Morris, Tacoma faker, got up and stated, "If they (meaning the seamen) are willing to work for \$35.00 a month, then to hell with them. We don't want to have anything to do with \$35.00 a month men." This is the splitting line of the fakers.

On Monday evening by order of the district officials, a membership meeting of the San Francisco (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Nazi Flag Downed By Militant Stevedore

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 25.—While loading the German ship "Tacoma" here one of the longshoremen noticed Nazi flags flying. He dropped work and went home, got a shotgun, and succeeded in shooting down three of them. However, this makes the fourth Luckenbach ship to go on strike.

When the worker was taken to the station, all the men quit work and demanded that unless the worker was released, the 25,000 signatures of the district officials, a membership meeting of the San Francisco (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

MARCH 4-11 IS CALIFORNIA "RED WEEK" FOR COMMUNIST SIGNATURES, WESTERN SUBS

Aim for 1200 Teams for a General House to House Canvass

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—March 4th to March 11th is the Big Red Week in California.

For these eight days the greatest mobilization of Party members, workers from mass organizations and other workers sympathetic to the Party will go house to house, to shops, meetings and wherever workers are, to collect signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot, and to get subscriptions for the Western Worker.

Throughout the state 1,200 teams will be mobilized for the drive, and all street meetings, mass meetings and forums will be rallies for the signature campaign during this period. The teams will as well work for the getting of subscriptions for the Western Worker, now in the last four weeks of its drive to become a semi-weekly paper. The goal is 1,200 subscriptions from the 1200 teams. With only four weeks to go 1,900 more subscriptions must be raised to give the minimum basis required for a semi-weekly.

Need 20,000 More Names

The first partial reports from San Francisco, Los Angeles, East Bay, Sacramento and San Diego, show only 3188 signatures so far. This incomplete figure shows the willingness of voters to sign the petitions, and the great field really to be worked on. But work is needed for the remaining 20,000 and the drive must be the beginning of a serious campaign. More than 25,000 signatures of registered voters throughout the state are needed to put the Party on the ballot and give the workers a chance in the next election to vote for candidates who will stand squarely on a platform of workingclass demands.

To involve as many workers in the campaign as possible, all sympathizers of the Party are urged to immediately get in touch with the local Workers Center. In San Francisco either at headquarters of the State Committee, 37 Grove St., at 1223 Fillmore St., 249 Grant Ave., and 2470 19th St., petition lists and subscriptions can be obtained.

In Los Angeles, workers can get them at 224 So. Spring St., Room 418 (or any of the other centers listed on Page 5).

CWA Protests Increase As Lay-offs Continue; Oakland Meet Mar. 4

IMPERIAL VAL. WORKERS WIN IN NEW STRIKES

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ARE STILL FIGHTING; BEAT MEX. CONSUL'S TRICK

CALIPATRIA, Cal., Feb. 26.—That the fighting spirit of the Imperial Valley agricultural workers is as strong as ever, despite the reign of terror used by the bosses to break the pea pickers strike, was proven again Saturday.

Vegetable pickers on a carrot ranch here struck and won a 2 1/2c per crate increase.

In Calexico, lettuce pickers went on strike and in one day won an increase to 35c an hour for picking. Their demand was for 45c, and the present increase is the same demanded in the lettuce strike of January. The majority of the lettuce pickers are now getting 22 1/2c an hour, and as a result of the militancy of the two recent strikes the contract system has been abolished, enabling the workers to get the amount they earn without having to pay tribute to a contractor boss.

The attempt of the Mexican Consul, Terrazas, to organize a union exclusively of Mexican workers and so split the ranks of the workers, received a setback when over to the bosses, through lining up the growers to hire only those workers who could be controlled by the fakers in charge of the union. But his organizational meeting, widely advertised for Sunday, was stopped by the aroused workers.

Oakland Protest Demonstration in Jefferson Park

JOBLESS, ANTI-FASCIST, HOME OWNERS UNITE ON "NEW DEAL" BIRTHDAY

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 26.—March 4th will be a big day for Oakland workers.

One year after Roosevelt's coming into office, a great mass meeting of workers will gather, at 2 o'clock in Jefferson Park, 14th and Jefferson, for:

1.—Continuation of all CWA jobs and at union wages.

2.—Unemployment and Social Insurance, at the expense of the government and the employers.

3.—A one-year moratorium on foreclosures and evictions of small home-owners.

4.—Protesting the butchery of the Austrian workers by the Dollfuss fascists.

Cutler, Hoffman Given 6 Months in Valley Frame-up

49 IN JAIL FOR LEADING AGRICULTURAL STRIKES IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 22.—Forty-nine workers are in jail, either awaiting "trial" in the boss courts of Imperial Valley or serving sentences imposed by these same courts, as an aftermath of the Fascist terror with which the growers attacked the striking pea-pickers.

WEINSTOCK, HEAD OF AF of L RANK AND FILE SPEAKS IN FRISCO, L. A.

Subject is Unemployment Insurance Bill; At S. F. March 6; L. A. March 9

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the AFL Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance, will speak at a big mass meeting here Tuesday, March 6, at Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia St.

With the lay-off of CWA workers already under way, the number of unemployed is reaching the greatest number ever seen in this country, and the fight for the Workers Social and Unemployment Insurance Bill is one of the main issues of the day. Weinstock will speak on "Unemployment Insurance and Unemployed Work" and the local AFL committee has issued calls to all union locals for endorsement of the Workers Bill, which is to be introduced into Congress by Representative Lundeen. Unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League are urging all the workers, employed and unemployed, to be present.

Following the meeting here, Weinstock will speak in other West Coast cities.

In Oakland a big meeting is being prepared to hear Weinstock on Wednesday, Mar. 7th at Carpenters Hall.

LOS ANGELES NEXT

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.—At the provisional conference of the AFL Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance on last Friday, with 47 delegates representing 11 locals, preparations were made for a mass meeting on March 9 at Walkers Auditorium, 730 So. Grand Ave. at which Louis Weinstock will speak on Unemployment Insurance.

The conference sent committees to all AF of L locals to urge endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, exemption of unemployed workers from union dues and assessments, and support of the mass meeting. These committees report very favorable response on the part of the union members. A number of locals have endorsed the bill, including Painters Unions numbers 1345 and 92, and the Painters District Council, and International Ladies Garment Workers Union local No. 65.

DISCRIMINATION IN FIRING NAILED BY S. F. COMMITTEE

Construction Workers Union Calls Large Membership Meeting March 2nd

The first lay-off of CWA jobs was the signal for workers in all parts of the district going in large committees and demonstrations to demand the continuance of the CWA. But the only answer thus far is that more will be laid off every week, until the entire program is liquidated.

The Unemployed Councils and the Construction Workers Industrial Union, have combined for demonstrations during the long series of firing that will extend into April, organizing the workers to demand that all be placed on relief rolls, and to break down the numerous technicalities already being prepared to keep down the growing relief rolls.

Demonstrations will be on a country-wide scale, with delegations organized from all towns, for the three main demands—Continuation of CWA jobs, adequate cash relief and Federal Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the bosses.

Oakland Protest Demonstration in Jefferson Park

A delegation from the Construction Workers Industrial Union, presenting demands against the discrimination against union men in the firing (as happened at Douglas Park and Lands End jobs), against leaving the firing in the hands of irresponsible foremen, and that the jobs be continued, were met by a mobilization of policemen in the office.

McInness promised to "look into" the first two demands, but, for the third, merely stated that the same number will be laid off next week and so on, until the total of 19,000 are all fired.

A similar delegation had gone yesterday to State Director McCauley to protest but were given only evasive assurance that "a new plan may be adopted soon."

Throughout the country 572,000 were again thrown onto the streets. In some cases they have been on the local relief rolls, but in many cases they are left to starve, barred by various technicalities. Due to leaving the firing in the hands of foremen, the rankest favoritism prevails and lay-offs are not in accordance to the question of the needs of the families of the men, although check-ups had previously been taken, allegedly for finding out the men most in need. With the swiftly growing relief rolls in this city, every effort will be made by Director Wollenberg to keep as many as possible off the relief lists.

To strengthen the fight the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

Guynn, NMU Leader Tried for Carbon Co. Coal Strike

COAL BOSSES TRY TO FRAME CROUCH, WETHERBEE, IN COMPANY COURT

PRICE, Utah, Feb. 26.—Trial of Charles Guynn, National Miners Union organizer, on charges of "rioting" in connection with the Carbon County mine strike last August, despite the efforts of prosecution and court to rush over a frame-up, is bringing out clearly the class issues involved.

Over five hundred protests demanding freedom of Guynn, Paul Crouch and Wetherbee have been already received by Judge George Christensen.

Trial of Paul Crouch begins Feb. 27th on similar charges.

High points of the trial have been the attempt to limit the indictment to the week of August 17-26, and so rule out defense evidence of how tear-gas, rifles, etc., were used in later attacks on the picket lines; the testimony of Rae Guynn, wife of the union organizer, that she was jailed for seven days during the strike without any charge being placed; and the clear testimony of Guynn showing how this whole strike of the rank-and-file miners for action to improve their miserable standard of living.

Despite every effort to keep workers away from the trial, they have packed the courtroom every day.

THE FALL OF SHANGHAI

A STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY CHINA

By Agnes Smedley

To a million peasants of South Kiangsi the very name of Shanghai was a thing of evil. There were other walled cities just like it in Kiangsi and other provinces to be sure but this knowledge gave no comfort. For within these city walls lived the great landlords, the eighteen powerful families who owned the hundreds of thousands of "man" of land around the hundreds of decaying villages. In this town they lived, and the members of the families totaled fully three thousand. They were the landlords, the bankers and money-lenders, the magistrates and tax collectors, the merchants and members of the Kuomintang, and their members were the officers of the Min Tuan, or militia, and the police. Apart from these families, there were perhaps twenty thousand other souls in the city, like the twenty thousand, like the million peasants beyond, lived only by the grace of great families.

The richest of the big families lived in great sprawling houses with series of enclosed courtyards where scores of men and women of many generations lived under the roof of the same building. The courtyards were gorged with gargoyles of dragons or other mythical creatures and the broad white fortress-like outer walls were decorated in many designs and colors. Then there were the magnificent ancestral temples where stood the ancestral tablets of fifty generations of landlords before them, and before these temples stood stone monuments to men who had passed the state examinations and risen to be great mandarins under past dynasties.

The Rulers

These, the big families, were the rulers of Shanghai, and all that belonged to them. The strong city walls pierced by five gates, sheltered and protected them. In periods of unrest, as during the Great Revolution of 1926-27, when the peasants tried to form Peasant Unions, machine guns guarded the city gates and the city walls were patrolled by Min Tuan. Later, when the Great Revolution was betrayed and the reactionary forces established their own government at Nanking, the landlords of Shanghai were furnished with machine guns, machine bullets and other weapons from Nanking and Shanghai, or from the chief provincial cities of Kian or Nanchang to the north.

In those cities some of the landlords of Shanghai and their sons were not high government officials, militia officers, leading lights in the Kuomintang. The small arsenal of the landlords within the city walls of Shanghai was kept furnished with material for the repair of rifles, and the workers there could even manufacture single-bore rifles.

Far and wide in the villages beyond the city walls, were grown three chief crops: opium, "yellow smoke" tobacco, and rice. Of these opium was the chief. It was the chief article of commerce for the landlords, and to it they owed their wealth and power. With it their sons were educated in Nanking and Shanghai and in foreign countries; with it they traveled. It was opium that enabled them to rise to their positions of authority in the Government. It was with opium that they were able to purchase from ten to thirty concubines each, to fill their great houses with slave girls brought from the villages and peasants, to build their homes and their magnificent ancestral temples. And the hundreds of thousands of peasants who cultivated their land for them, grew this opium and many of them sold themselves in its fumes of forgetfulness. There were villages where every man, woman and child smoked opium.

The Slaves

As the homes of the great landlords were magnificent, so was it but natural that the villages were piles of mud and stone held together by rotting timbers, sides of rusty Standard Oil tins, and old dirty rag. The village streets were open sewers in which pigs and children with scabby heads played. Debt weighed upon the peasant families like the corpse of dead centuries. Few owned their own land, although one they had owned bits of it. In recent years there had been heavy taxation, the countless sur-taxes imposed for this and that, and military requisitions and although it was said that landlords paid this, still the peasants had to pay the landlords as rent had soared upward beyond the usual fifty per cent to two-thirds and three-fourths. From that which was left, a man could live the year around. So the peasants were not others than the landlords themselves. As the peasants grew more and more destitute and less and less able to furnish gear and interest for loans, so that even if a man borrowed twenty dollars, before the year had passed the interest was five to ten times that, and he could not pay. His bid for land went to the landlords, and then his daughters, as household slaves while he himself became land-laborer, serf, or even actual slave. Opium numbed the sorrows of many. But others not. These others were known as "bad characters," and in times of unrest they were always said to be creating "trouble." It "trouble" meant that they kept recalling the Peasant Unions of 1926-27 and saying the peasants

announced that it was the Red Army of workers and peasants of China, and was marching on Shanghai for the specific purpose of wiping out the landlords and freeing the peasants! It even invited the peasants to join them!

Some of the "bad characters" in the villages just went right over to the Red Army without a word, without a question, without an argument. But as peasants came running from other villages, there were masses who began to ask questions of the Red Army. They asked: After the landlords were wiped out, then what? Suppose the White troops came from Kanchow to the west, as they had two years before when the walls of Shanghai had bristled with the heads of peasants who had joined the Peasant Union? How long would the Red Army remain to protect Shanghai and the villages?

The Red Army replied that it would form Peasant and other unions of all kinds of workers. These would form their own Guards, their own defense corps, take over the arms of the Min Tuan and take over the arsenal; the workers and peasants should hold Shanghai and the villages as their own. This was the way of the revolution.

Peasants Skeptical

Some peasants listened and had long thoughts. Many had little confidence, and many had little will to fight because their minds were poisoned by opium. They said: "The fate of us poor ones has always been bad. Our eight characters are unfortunate. We must now be content. The landlords have lowered the rent to one-fourth, and in some cases to one-third or even more. This is good for us. We should not tempt fate."

Others did not talk about fate. They just said: "When you are gone, the White troops will come. We have never seen rifles, and then what shall we do with those machines that shoot a myriad of bullets within one minute? No, if you go away, it will be bad for us."

The Red Army argued: "Look, we are also peasants just like you. There were men in our villages who talked just as you talk. The landlords are deceiving you. They lowered the rents because they knew that we were coming."

Still the peasants argued: "Let us wait and see. When you go they will still fear us. The arguments continued for a long time, until at last the Red Army said it was useless to attack Shanghai without the help of the masses. And as the hours dragged and the peasants still feared the Red Army, they went away and left the peasants with their proclamations from the landlords as comfort.

When the Red Army was gone things simmered for a month in and around Shanghai. Then as the weeks passed, the villagers brought the news that the Army was fighting with the White troops in Fukien. The landlords considered: The Reds were few, the Whites many, the Reds unarmed, and therefore unable to take the city. Their own messengers had returned from Nanking with new arms and ammunition, and with radios. And before long new proclamations were posted in all the villages, announcing that because of the new taxes, new high taxes and internal taxes, bad harvest prospects, national disasters such as famine and flood, the old land rents must be re-introduced. This proclamation also ended with flowery phrases and a red official seal.

"Bandits" Approaching

But on the next day, agents from the landlords of Shanghai went through the villages, posting new proclamations. It seemed an army of bandits was approaching, slaughtering the population and burning everything in its path. Able-bodied men, willing to fight were told to go within the city walls, others were told to bar their doors and not come out, or to flee to the hills if the bandits came that way.

Thousands of peasant men went inside the city walls, and masses of others fled to the mountains, to live for days in



error. Others crept into their ovens and waited, not caring which way or the other. All others thought things over and decided that they had nothing much to lose anyway, since if they had ever possessed had already been taken by the landlords. So they merely opened their doors and waited. They watched all routes to see if the bandits were really coming. After all, the landlords had always been liars and robbers themselves!

Then came the "bandit" army. It had perhaps four thousand men and it carried great red banners with black five pointed stars in the center or in the upper corner next to the flag-pole, and across the star was emblazoned a yellow hammer and sickle. This army marched into villages, but instead of looting and killing, it looked about and began calling mass meetings. To the stupefaction of the peasants, it even

hated. Others wept bitterly, and still others took up the opium pipe.

III

Two years passed and the autumn of 1931, the 21st year of the Republic approached. Again a full division of the Red Army stood before the walls of Shanghai. As Shanghai was better armed by weapons from Nanking, so was the Red Army better armed by weapons it had taken from the defeated armies of Nanking. The Red Army now had regular uniforms, and caps with a red star in front, their feet were clad in grass sandals made by the women and girls of Kiangsi, and the red flag with the hammer and sickle floated proudly over their heads. From a ragged, bare-foot partisan army, it was now uniformed, disciplined, well-armed. And instead of fleeing within the walls of Shanghai, the peasants now flocked to the red standard in the hands of the Red Army. The Red Army had thrown up myriads of desperate ragged men and women.

The landlords closed and fortified all the gates of Shanghai and permitted no man to leave or enter. The walls were high and thick and could not be battered down. The Red Army and the peasants settled down to a blockade and siege until, before the month had finished, there was hardly a peasant far and near but that had taken his turn in the fighting.

The Siege

The knives and hoes and the long spears of the peasants availed not at all against the strong city walls. When, during the dark night, the Red Army and the Red Army tried to scale the walls, the enemy kept great torches burning, and in the light of these they shot down the besiegers.

Sometimes the cannons of the Red Army tried in vain to batter down the city gates. The peasants had never fought in a real battle before, and the roar of these guns terrified them at first. But soon they watched and studied them curiously and intently, and their hands were no longer idle. As one caresses a thing one loves, then bands of these peasants went away to the hills and hewed down great trees. These they burned or hewed out from one end, leaving the other solid. Near the end they bored a cavity, next to the solid end they bored a small hole right down through the bark and wood—the hole for ignition. Then into the mouths of these wooden cannons they hammered gunpowder and on top of that they hammered old nails, bits of tin cans, steel shavings, broken glass, sharp stones. They ripped the Standard Oil tins from their hovels, and some of them smelted down their hoes. Then into the ignition hole over the gunpowder they dropped fire. The roar shook the very heavens and struck terror to the hearts of the Min Tuan. Some of the cannons split wide open and did as much damage to the peasants as to the enemy; but they merely made noises and enthusiastically continued their bombardment.

Army, Peasant

The peasants swarmed over the hills, cutting down trees. Then dozens of them, lifting great tree trunks in their arms with rhythmic yells dashed with these against the city gates, hammering. They chose the dark night, and the enemy lit up the night and the deadly machine guns on the city wall went into action. Dozens of peasants fell, dead and wounded, but new dozens came forward to take their place. And so the siege continued.

The peasants experienced a wonder in the siege of Shanghai. Formerly the Red Army had captured seven aeroplanes from the White Armies. The division attacking Shanghai had one. Never had the peasants seen an aeroplane. When, one day, loaded with bombs, it soared upward like a bird and circled over Shanghai, dropping its deadly missiles, the peasants stood petrified in amazement. Messengers ran like the wind over the hills, bringing the news: The Red Army could conquer the heavens. The Red Army could fly in the air!

There arose dissension in the Red Army about the bombing of Shanghai, and it was said that the Red Army had killed innocent and not just bad landlords. Therefore, the plane soared once only, but this time only to drop propaganda leaflets over the city calling upon the population to revolt against the landlords and open the gates of the city to their brothers and comrades beyond.

Soviet Banner Spreads

Inside the city, the radios cried to the White Armies for help. But all south Kiangsi was in the hands of the masses, there were Soviet Governments in villages and towns far and near, and there were Red Guards of workers and peasants guarding all routes in Soviet territory. No White troops could pass without meeting the Red Army. And the Red Army had no fear of death, not to mention White soldiers. But one day from the West, in the direction of Kanchow, a city that still remained in the hands of the Whites, because it was on the river there appeared a White aeroplane. The peasants were terrified. But the Red Army sharpshooters chose the highest hills and mountains, and from all directions peppered into the air the enemy. The plane swirled and dashed to the earth, burying its nose in the fields.

It was not loaded with bombs—but with bags of salt and boxes of bullets for the landlords. Others wept bitterly, and still others took up the opium pipe.

lords of Shanghai. Then the Red Army knew that Shanghai was short of bullets and without salt. So new thousands of peasants began a furious attack on the city gates.

On the following day three aeroplanes came out of the west flying high. They reached Shanghai and circled in the air, dropping their cargo. But of every hundred sacks of salt and every hundred box of bullets dropped, eight fell in the fields in the midst of the besiegers. Hilarious laughter arose: "Our transportation corps are again coming to our assistance," cried the Red Army members.

The Great Day

Then came the day when the population of the city, and the Min Tuan opened the gates of Shanghai. And it was the peasants, spears and knives in hand who dashed through first and rushed upon the homes of the great landlords. Some of the landlords killed themselves with their own hands, but most of them with their entire families fell into the hands of the peasants. When the Red Army tried to take the prisoners into their own hands, the peasants refused, claiming them as their own. "As they have slaughtered our brothers, so will we slaughter theirs," they cried. "Wait, execute them only after they have been tried by the people." Only in this way did the Red Army prevent a wholesale massacre of the big families, and with them the officers of the Min Tuan.

All the members of the great families were fat and healthy. They had not suffered from the siege. But near to half of the population of the city had died of starvation. Dead bodies lay in the streets, unburied and it was the Red Army that buried them. The poor had died after



but a few days of the siege. But still the store houses of the great families remained bulging with rice and other food. When the peasants, taking charge of the fine homes, the ancestral temples, and the store houses of the great families, saw the stores of food and the great stores of food, their hatred grew fiercer. These food stores were taken charge of by the Confiscation Committee of the Red Army, and there to was added near to two million dollars in gold and silver dug from the houses and the floors of the buildings.

Accumulated Hatred Explodes

The hatred of the peasant masses was like an all-consuming flame and it turned against everything that belonged to the landlords. They began the eradication of all the earthly possessions of the big families. They gutted the buildings, ripping from the walls every scroll, every picture, every vase. The flames they lit on the meadows beyond the walls. They carried out all the furniture, every strip of cloth, every dish, every pan from the kitchens. The old vases, the huge carved candle sticks, all were piled on the burning fires or smashed into dust. Not even a gown of the enemy would the women keep to cover their own miserable nakedness. Blind with hatred, they even carried out rifles from the buildings, and were busily engaged in breaking or burning them. When Red Army men yelled and fought: "Keep them—arm yourselves! Don't be fools like this!" And when peasants came rushing along, carrying the hated radio machines with which the landlords had talked to Nanking and Kanchow, the Red Army had to take them by force from their arms.

Then there were the great ancestral temples where ancestors of the great families were worshipped. These were also gutted and burned. The peasants took the bones of the ancestors and threw them into the streets. The peasants took the bones of the ancestors and threw them into the streets.



trial tablets told a tale of generations of wealth and power. With a hatred so deep that it was at times perfectly silent, the peasants seized the tablets, the carved tablets and altars, and took them to the flames. Before the temples stood the stone monuments to the great Mandarins. Over these the peasants hurled like ants and for hours they labored, hammering them until nothing remained but piles of granite bits on which an occasional lone character shone.

In the big houses, in some of the rooms of the ancestral temples, in the store houses, were found the chief stores of wealth of the great families—opium. Fully ten thousand piculs were here stored. The Confiscation Committee of the Red Army stood back and raised no voice of protest when men and women

loaded themselves with it and ran with it to the leaping fires on the meadows. It burned for days, a flame lighting a path to emancipation.

The Red Army took up positions guarding all sections of the city, all public buildings, the city gates, the city halls. When the buildings of the great landlords were almost gutted they stepped in and took possession, to save what remained and to preserve the buildings for future use.

From Every Village

The news of the fall of Shanghai flashed through the hills and mountains. And before the first night had finished, all the paths leading to the former stronghold were black with people. They came by endless thousands, men and boys naked to the waist, without hats, without shoes; women in rags, with bare feet; old men and even young children with the unmistakable ravages of opium upon them. The news had gone far and wide that on this day mass meetings would be held, and unions of peasants, workers, men, apprentices and goodness knows what, would be formed, and that a Soviet Government of workers and peasants would be organized in Shanghai. Such tales had never been heard of by ear of man, and the peasants came to experience them.

Over the city floated the red flag with the hammer and sickle symbol of the toiling masses. Through the gates the masses poured, their eyes big with excitement. And the Red Army—the fighting members with the red stars in their caps? Yes, there they stood, grinning and waving their hands, as if they had not seen them before knew that they were really just like themselves.

The streets of Shanghai could not hold the swarming masses. The meadows and fields beyond became black with them. Everywhere from their midst sprang platforms and the crowd cried "Look how clever the Red Army is! They are building platforms right among us." Just as if they had never seen such a wonder! Even if a red soldier just passed, the crowd sized upon him and, over and over, if they had never seen a man walk on his hind legs before, of their own men, their own village comrades who had fought in the siege they were so proud they could hardly contain themselves. And the women made them feel better and over and over how they finally broke through the city gates. Such events!

Through the crowd wandered slave girls from the great houses. With dull eyes and often with scarred faces and bodies, they were asking: "Have you seen anyone from the family of Chen Chung-hui?" from the village of Liangshui? Thus they sought their families.

Endless Talking

Before the sun had hardly risen the mass meeting began, and when the night descended, they had hardly ended. It seems the people could not have enough of talking once their tongues were loosed. Of course the men from the Red Army, especially from the political committee, started it all. For talking was one of their weapons, second only to their rifles. And how they could talk! Just as easy as they could walk! What they said sounded as if they were reaching right down into the hearts of the peasants and demanding that which they had always wanted—land, the abolition of the debts and the taxes; rice, why, even schools for the children and even the old people could learn to read and write! Then there would be the Unions of workers and peasants, and armed Red Guards to defend them!

When they had talked, these Red Army men urged peasants to come up and say that which was in their hearts. One or two tried it bravely, but they became scared and got down without saying a word. Finally one started: "Now, they even took our pigs and chickens on the New Year. It was not enough, the two-thirds of the crop and the high interest, but they had to strip us of everything, but our teeth! Of what use were our teeth after that?"

That speech made a great impression. It emboldened other men. There was a hard old peasant who had been the first to rush through the east gate after the siege. He now stood on the platform, spear in hand, and said:

"The landlords told us that they were landlords and rich because their eight characters were fortunate, and we were poor because our eight characters (this means eight characters of destiny) were bad. That was a lie. Now we know that 'ming' and 'keh ming' are the same thing. We must make our own 'ming' by 'keh-ming'!"

Another man took a chance. "The landlords pretended to lower the rents by one-fourth or even more. That was because the Red Army was before the walls. They cheated us and we were fools. We were stupid, we were stupid. But now we are not! We will kill the landlords and divide up the land!"

Organize

In Shanghai in the days that followed there arose unions of peasants, apprentices, handworkers, arsenal workers, women, fishermen, transportation workers, and many others, and there sprang to life the Young Guards, the Communist Youth

TRADE UNION NOTES

Workers in Several Calif. Cities Aid Valley Strikers

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Caroline Decker, secretary for the Cannery & Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, spoke to 500 workers in the Plaza here today appealing for aid for the Central Valley strikers. The largest collection of monies was raised—\$17. Saturday night in Oakland a meeting of 250 at the Workers Center contributed \$16.50 and Sunday at the Philadelphians Club, despite the attempt of Anderson and Payne to prevent her, the 500 workers present demanded the appeal be heard and contributed \$27 to help the agricultural workers' struggle.

Tuesday night in Stockton a meeting called to form a fake Filipino union and split these workers off from their comrades, made the mistake in letting Comrade Decker have the floor. After outlining the principles of the C & AWIU, she invited the crowd to come to a meeting of the union which was about to begin. Almost all of the 125 present went over, and the fakers' meeting had to be called off. Many of those who came to the C & AWIU meeting joined the union.

San Diego U. C. Win Relief for Former CWA Workers

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Organized action under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils has forced the San Diego County Welfare to discontinue its policy of refusing to give relief to ex-CWA workers who were fired or quit their jobs.

For some weeks, the County Welfare refused all relief to ex-CWA workers, and in the case of one worker, refused not only to give him relief but refused to act to get him his back wages owing to him from the CWA. The Unemployed Council took this worker's case up to the Board of Supervisors, and, refusing to be put off by the attempts to pass the buck to the Welfare officials, fought for and won an emergency grocery order and regular relief for this worker.

Milkers Union Sends Out Organizers; To Issue Bulletin

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—Taking steps to spread the Milk Section of the Food Workers Industrial Union, delegates have been sent out to other parts of the state to organize locals. At present the Section has locals only in Southern California in the vicinity of the recent strike. The Section is preparing the first issue of a bulletin. Preparations are under way for the setting up of a State Committee.

League, the Pioneers, and the Communist Party. Red Peasant Guards took the place of the Min Tuan, and were armed with their weapons. And from their delegates was elected the first Soviet Government of Shanghai. The city hummed with a new life, and not a day passed but that Red Army commanders were seen training the new Red Guards on the meadows beyond the walls. The arsenal workers bent their backs over their anvils and machines with new energy and enthusiasm, and wherever men gathered, their influence was felt. In the buildings that had once been the homes of the great families, there now moved crowds of men and women, for these were the headquarters of the people's organizations. The great clan house of Tsai was the headquarters of the Soviet Government, with a red flag floating over it. The buildings of three of the great families were turned into schools, and teachers came down from Hsinkou to the north, bringing new textbooks and new ideas. Then doctors appeared and the ancestral temples became hospitals, where the wounded from the siege lay, and where anyone could get free treatment, and buy medicine for a few coppers at most.

In such a way did these men of the Red Army reach into the hearts of the masses and start the long work of creating that which the peasants seemed to have longed for. Peasants would say to each other: "Now look! Didn't I tell you: We must have a hospital there?" But he had never told that at all—it only seemed he had, for this was just what should be.

Land Divided

But above all and beyond all the land had been divided. There were serious problems about this division, but these problems were solved. For they had to be solved. And as new problems arose, they were also discussed and solved until the masses became accustomed to considering and solving all their problems.

As their first decree of the Soviet Government was about the division and re-division of the land, so was its second decree about the cultivation and traffic of opium. Opium smokers were told to cure themselves of the habit within a time limit, for opium had been one of the chief weapons in the hands of the landlords. Opium dealers were ordered to get new occupations. The small ones were to be argued with, and big ones arrested and either imprisoned or killed. They

To Organize Youth Sections in TUUL Unions

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The Young Communist League is sending out a call this week to all YCL sections to start formation of Youth Sections of the TUUL unions. Particularly in the Cannery & Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, the Fish-cannery & Cannery Workers Industrial Union, and the Milk Section of the Food Workers Industrial Union, is the field large. In the recent strike in the French Sardine Cannery at San Pedro, about 75% of the workers were young girls and boys and they took a leading part, under the Y. C. L. banner, in the strike, and in the agricultural strikes prove the strength they give to any fight. Formation of the Youth Sections is to begin at once.

AFL Faker Exposed Among Latin Bakers

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Following the attempt made by the AFL of L. at a mass meeting of the Latin Bakers Section recently to swing this new union over to the federation, an AFL man appeared at the membership meeting last Saturday at Roma Hall. The union is affiliated to the TUUL and members of the TUUL State Committee thoroughly exposed the move, so that this time the AFL speaker, when allowed the floor, merely said in a weak manner that he just wanted to co-operate with them if they need it, and left.

F&CWIU to Set Up State Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The Fishermen & Cannery Workers Industrial Union is sending out a call this week for delegates from all California locals to a meeting setting up a State Committee and a permanent apparatus to work together for a struggle this season. The union, in a recent meeting with Monterey, San Pedro, Eureka and San Francisco represented, adopted a scale of 15c a pound for salmon. Although but one year old, the strikes led by this militant union have won great increases in the pay, from 2c up to, in some cases, 14c a pound.

Union Wins Raise

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 25.—Organization of the fruit packers who work here into a local of the Cannery & Agricultural Workers Industrial Union succeeded in winning them an immediate increase in their rate of pay for packing small oranges.

Six weeks after the fall of Shanghai, delegates were elected to go to the first All China Soviet Congress in Shukin. This was on the historic day of Nov. 7th, and it marked the first day of the first year of the Soviet Republic of China. There would be hundreds of delegates from towns and villages like Shanghai, where the masses had arisen and established their own power.

From Shanghai was sent one arsenal worker, one peasant, one woman teacher, and with them went many to keep them company and to form the unofficial delegation to witness the formation of the first government of the people.

Shanghai was decorated as for a great festival, and thousands upon thousands of peasants and workers had come from the villages beyond. The Red Guards stood at attention, proud and stern with their new responsibility, the guards of Shanghai. Squads of these guards guarded all the routes far and wide.

To the Soviet Congress

When the delegation stood ready to leave, they stuck little three cornered red flags in big jagged bundles before them. In these bundles were masses of grass sandals woven by the women and girls in the villages. The campaign for grass sandals for the Red Army had been answered by the women and girls of this new Soviet District and they were proud of their presents. But they merely said to the delegates:

"Greet our brothers, the Red Army, and tell them the sandals are so few and so bad because of the recent fighting and the work of the harvests."

The broad-shouldered men stuck the little red banners deep into the bundles, laughing, then lifted them at the end of bamboo carrying poles over their shoulders, and with enthusiastic cries of farewell, began their long, slow rhythmic run that took them over the ranges of the hills and mountains and through the valleys to far-away Shukin.

In such a manner, by such means, in such strange times, did the peasants and workers of Shanghai become masters of their own lives.

(*) This is a play on words: "ming" means fortune, or fate; "keh-ming" means, literally, break order, i. e., revolution.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Senate Kills Restoration of Vet Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—After a show of debating on provisions of an amendment to the independent offices bill to restore the "economy" slash in veterans' compensation, the Senate today voted overwhelmingly against the amendment.

Hoping to quiet the growing demand for veterans' relief the House had previously petitioned to force a vote on March 12 or payment of the soldier's bonus.

The senate yesterday passed by a majority of one the bill to reinstate the 15 per cent federal pay cut on July 1. Even though the bill succeeds in passing the House which considers it next, Roosevelt has promised his War Relocation Administration will veto the measure. A bill restoring part of compensation to Spanish War veterans may pass the Senate.

Government Air Contract Scandal Grows

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Ex-postmaster Gen. Walter Brown admitted to the Senate investigating committee that Hoover had approved the policies he used to aid commercial air lines. These policies included awarding air mail contracts without competitive bidding, and instruction of U. S. ambassadors and consuls in South America to work for Pan-American Airways in all contract dealings. Brown admitted having stock in several companies given contracts. In an effort to hush up the growing scandal, which involved several well known figures in army and navy plane contracts, Asst. Secretary of War Woodring has been ordered to turn over all papers in connection with the \$7,500,000 Public Works funds for army planes.

Seamen's Strike Spreads on East Coast

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—The striking ships, Lemuel Burrows, Isaac Mann and Glenn White were joined by the crew of the S. S. Thurlow Monday. Three other ships in the harbor were moved from the docks and into the stream when it was apparent their crews were about to join the strike. The fight, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, is against seamen being forced to do longshoremen's work and for \$22.50 a month on deck and \$70 for coal-burning firemen, and other provisions of the 1929 scale. Roy Hudson of the MWIU has appealed to the International Longshoremen to join them in the struggle and for a new agreement for the stevedores, the I. L. A. agreement on several of the Norfolk docks having expired. The picket lines have been so militant that no scabs have been gotten aboard the struck ships. At Philadelphia the crew of the Muntrop, Munson liner, are on strike for the MWIU code.

AFL Call Out 50,000 to Aid Bosses

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Twenty thousand cleaning and dyeing shops went on strike here for the code price of 70c per garment. 50,000 workers went out, as the AFL union officials called their men out in support of the retailers demands. They have not, however, raised the question of higher wages for the workers.

Bridgeport Workers Join United Front

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 19.—Following the line of the "Socialists" who in New York attacked Clarence Hathaway, Daily Worker editor, Mayor McLevy, recently elected on a Socialist ticket, refused to speak at or endorse a meeting in solidarity with the Austrian workers called by the United Front Anti-Fascist Committee. His own Sixth District Club, however, did not agree with his declaration against any united front with Communist workers, and voted to take part in the joint meeting.

Railroad Workers Prepare for Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Setting March 1st as the date for the walkout, the 350 trainmen of the Kansas City Southern Railway are preparing for a strike against the new wage schedule which puts the men on an hourly instead of a mileage rate, thus making a big wage cut. This cut is in addition to the 15% one announced for July 1st, which would affect railroad men all over the country. The sentiment of the men on all railroads against the July cut and for an increase in pay is growing to such an extent that Roosevelt has joined in the railroad bosses' demand that the present "temporary" 10% cut be continued, exposing the threat of a 15% cut as a maneuver in hope of making permanent the present one.

Fight for Negro Builds Oakland Jobless Council

OAKLAND, Feb. 22.—A mass committee formed under the Unemployed Councils succeeded in fighting against negro discrimination by forcing the city officials of Alameda County to put back on relief a negro strike worker.

The insolence, bureaucracy, and race discrimination shown by Fatook, social worker in charge of West Oakland relief, has become so unbearable that a protest meeting is being held tonight at Campbell and Eighth streets, West Oakland, where a new branch of the Unemployed Councils has been formed as a result of this fight. The next meeting will be two weeks from tonight, Friday, March 9.

Notified that he had been cut off relief, the negro worker came to the Unemployed Councils, who told him how to organize a committee of his neighbors, who went to the charities and, with the aid of Unemployed Council spokesmen, they threatened to bring a mass committee and expose the entire charity graft.

Fatook threatened to throw the committee out of his office, but when confronted with the mass militancy not only gave in but increased the grocery order 20 cents.

The worker whose relief was saved through the militancy of the Unemployed Council is now active in building up block committees, and has distributed 100 copies of the latest Western Worker among his neighbors.

Berkeley Editor Is Caught and Is Forced to Retract

BERKELEY, Feb. 19.—"Hell, if I knew any way out I'd put it in my paper," admitted Editor Wales of the Berkeley Gazette when challenged by a committee from the Berkeley Construction Workers' Industrial Union to come to a union meeting and offer any way other than the workers' way out of the crisis.

The delegation had visited Wales to demand full retraction of a vicious article in the Gazette raising the "red scare" about the C. W. I. U.'s February 3rd demonstration. When Wales said that the three East Bay locals of the C. W. I. U. stood solidly behind the demand for retraction he consented to print in full the article written to him by Robert J. Pearlsall, chairman of the committee.

With the huge March 4th mass meeting scheduled for Jefferson Park, Berkeley and East Bay workers should not be misled by boss propaganda such as stories of "strikes" on CWA, and should support the Western Worker as the only newspaper which prints the truth about working class struggles for better conditions.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS LEFT!

Now for the BIG PUSH — March 3rd to March 11th!!

Our Objective:

1200 TEAMS—

1200 SUBSCRIPTIONS!

Can We Do It? —

During this period every Communist Party member must spend at least two days in visiting contacts, organizations, or in house to house canvassing to get signatures on the petitions to put the Communist Party on the ballot and SUBSCRIPTIONS!

Every worker, poor farmer, professional and middle class person is hereby urged to help this big drive by volunteering to the local committees or by going out among your friends on your own for the same purpose! If you don't know their address, write us and we will send it to you.

Only four weeks to go and close to 2,000 subscriptions to get! Each team going out should have two members and should not give up its activity until it has obtained at least ONE SUBSCRIPTION and a quota of signatures assigned by to local organization.

GET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION MARCH 3rd to MARCH 11th!

We can go over the top if all our comrades and friends join the big push!

DON'T BE A SLACKER!

BE AMONG THE 1200 TEAMS!

HONOR ROLL—

WAR CHEST:

SAN FRANCISCO: CP Unit 22, Fillmore, Houseparty	\$10.00
CP Unit 7, Fillmore, Lecture	10.00
Unit 9, Fillmore; Houseparty & raffle	8.00
Waterfront, B. R. J., Collections	4.00
CP Unit 15, House party	10.05
CP Unit 5	3.50
Bazaar	.40
\$45.95	
LOS ANGELES: CP Units 3 & 4, House party	26.15
E2 Harbor, CP Section	2.45
Comrade Simansky	1.00
CP Unit 1-7, Firestone	5.00
CP Unit 6A, Downtown	2.12
CP Unit 8A, Downtown	2.50
CP Unit E3, Harbor	1.00
CP Unit 18, Boyle Heights	8.00
CP Unit 1-15, Firestone	.35
C. P. Unit J6, Hollywood	1.00
San Fernando sub-section	10.00
Finnish Women's Club	61.57
\$61.57	
EAST BAY: CP Unit 4, Oakland, House party	11.22
Berkeley, House party	14.55
Profits on special issue—re-donated	7.00
Hayward, movie showing	1.00
\$33.77	
SAN MATEO: Comrade A. S.	5.00
\$5.00	
CONTRA COSTA: CP Unit 1	10.69
\$10.69	
SANTA BARBARA: movie showing	9.79
\$9.79	
TOTAL FOR THE WEEK	\$166.77
Previously Acknowledged	\$3539.56
TOTAL RAISED TO DATE	\$3706.33
BALANCE TO RAISE	\$1293.67

SUBSCRIBERS' ARMY—

For week ending Feb. 23:

Los Angeles	44
San Francisco	32
East Bay	5
Sacramento	7
San Luis Obispo	1
Petaluma	1
Menlo Park	1
Eureka	2
San Jose	2
Fresno	1
Tulare	1
San Diego	1
District No. 12	1
Miscellaneous	2
Contra Costa	4

Total for the week 105
Previously acknowledged 986

Total to date 1091
Balance to raise 1909

World Events and Western Workers

By Geo. Morris

Socialist Parties Trying to Transfuse Blood of Austrian Workers Into Its Own Dying Carcass — The Betrayal Admitted Out of Their Own Mouths — Our Heroic Belgian Comrades — Sandino Killing Sign of Another Revolt

munism. But the bitter experience of the last two decades taught the workers that the Socialist Parties are not the saviors of the world, as they grow the contempt for the betrayers. There is therefore no wonder that the U. S. Socialists seized upon the blood of the Austrian workers to transfuse it into their own dying carcass.

Their desperation to prevent the truth from being heard took its logical course in New York. They refused to join with the Communists for a huge Madison Square Garden demonstration, and invited the fascists, La Guardia and the New York Times. But they could not stop the united front of the masses. The huge hall was packed with Communist and Socialist workers. These workers denounced the invitation of the fascists from all sides and called for a united front. When Comrade Hathaway offered to quiet the workers with just one minute talk, in the interest of presenting a united front despite all provocations, the hoodlums on the platform beat him in a most brutal manner, with chairs and fists.

As usual the Socialist campaign consists of nothing other than the defense of the treacherous leaders of Austria in the same manner as they did of those in the other countries. Like thieves who know of their guilt, they hope to prepare the minds of the workers against receiving the real facts in the Austrian situation. They know that this moment when the facts are only beginning to come through, is the most opportune for liars, especially when the masses are hungry for information on the European events.

For instance, the Socialist Party of the U. S. organ the "New Leader" carries a picture of the Austrian S. P. leader, Otto Bauer, under which they say: "Now fighting on the barricades." Yet while the fighting was at its height this mis-leader was in Czechoslovakia.

The fact is that the Austrian workers went over the heads of their leaders and lost patience with the surrender policy. The leaders could no longer keep them back, ALTHOUGH THEY TRIED.

Otto Bauer Speaks

At this time is no other than Otto Bauer himself. At Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, while the workers in Austria were "fighting on the barricades," he was telling the following in an interview with the New York Times correspondent, (Feb. 17).

"We offered to make a great concession that a democratic and Socialist Party had ever made."

These concessions were to the "lesser evil," Dollfuss, controlled by Italian Fascism, against the German controlled Nazis. What were they? Bauer tells us:

"We let Dollfuss know that if he would only pass a bill through Parliament we would accept a measure authorizing the government to GOVERN BY DECREE WITHOUT PARLIAMENT FOR TWO YEARS, on two conditions only—that a small parliamentary committee in which the government had a majority, should be able to criticize decrees and that a constitutional court, the only protection against breaches of the constitution should be restored. Dollfuss refused." (Our emphasis)

Here is Bauer telling us that they were willing to give the butcher Dollfuss a dictatorship for two years, yet the "New Leader" carries a big head "Austrian Workers Revolt Climax of 15 Years Struggle for Socialism." (Climax of betrayal would be correct, although it is not the workers that are to blame.

Hoped to Convince Dollfuss

But Bauer continues:

"But the important thing I have to tell you are those concerning events in Austria since March 5th. (When Nazis prepared to take power in Germany) Since that date—the day of Hitler triumph in Germany—OUR PARTY MADE THE GREATEST EFFORTS TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT because we know that the and would be otherwise. Either, the Nazis were bound to triumph in Austria or some such bloodshed as has now happened was bound to come." (Emphasis ours).

So for eleven months the Social Democratic leaders crawled on their belly before the hang-man Dollfuss. Yet the workers all the time thought that in case of a show-down they would lead in battle. To prove how servile they were, Bauer goes on:

"For at the beginning of April, Dollfuss passed definitely to the fascist camp (although he concealed it from other countries) and refused to speak to any of the Socialists."

Although the S. D. mis-leaders knew for ten months that Dollfuss was fascist, they did not do

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

USSR Demands Freedom For Its Citizens, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 22.—With Bulgaria refusing George Dimitroff, Basil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, the Soviet Union has granted them citizenship and through the local embassy has demanded that the Nazi Government free the "Socialists." The USSR has made all preparations for their immediate departure for the Soviet Union.

Imperialist Rival for S. A. Trade

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 8.—Intense rivalry in aviation in South America increased with the German lines' successfully completing the first European-South American regular air mail service. Rival companies from France and Italy are competing in the field which is at present mainly dominated by United States lines.

On the other side of the continent, in Chile, the Japanese trade push is going forward with the arrival of a commercial mission with a shipment of samples of Japanese textiles and other manufactures. Dr. Yoshitaka Ando has left this city to join the commission in Chile and study the possibilities of Japanese colonization there.

Belgian Communists Demonstrate

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 23.—While Belgian "Socialists" united with the imperialists today in ceremonies elevating the figurehead, Leopold, as king, the Communist Party of Belgium has called for a demonstration Saturday night, February 24, demanding that the workers refuse to recognize Leopold, and the establishment of a republic. Throughout the half-hour ceremony "Socialists" and imperialists alike stood in homage as the new king made his first address to parliament. The two Communist deputies ignored the proceeding and sat writing letters.

USSR Rejects Japan Bids in Fishing

VLADIVOSTOK, U. S. S. R., Feb. 20.—Strained relations between the Soviet Union and Japan became further complicated today when Soviet officials rejected all Japanese bids at the annual Vladivostok Fisheries auction following dispute over exchange rates. Due to Japanese currency inflation Soviet officials announced a new exchange rate of 75 yen to the rouble. Previous exchange rate was 32.5 yen to the rouble. Encroachment of Japan upon Soviet fishing grounds in the north Pacific dates back to the Portsmouth treaty in 1905.

Soviet Doctors Advance Fight on Typhus

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 23.—Soviet medical science has triumphed in its efforts to breed germs of typhus and smallpox, making it possible to study them under laboratory conditions and experiment with methods of killing them. Thus scientists of the Moscow Institute have accomplished in a comparatively short time what scientists of capitalist nations have failed to accomplish in more than 30 years' research.

Hunger Marchers at London

LONDON, England, Feb. 22.—Hunger marchers continue to pour into London to protest against unemployment and attend the Unemployment Congress on Feb. 24 and 25. More than 300 arrived today from Scotland in the wake of their own bands, singing and carrying red banners. Nearly 3,000 are expected to attend the Congress. Tom Mann, veteran labor leader who recently spoke in Pacific Coast cities, is leading the Carlisle contingent.

War Chemical Shipments Jump 700%

COLON, Canal Zone, Feb. 21.—Chilean shipments of nitrates to Europe so far this year have increased 700 per cent over the like period in 1933, official figures here disclosed. Even heavier shipments of the war chemical is expected by Panama officials.

Trotskyite Rakovsky Begs to Come Back

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 22.—Last of the Trotskyites to re-act and ask to be re-admitted to the Communist Party, Christian Rakovsky, former Soviet ambassador to Germany, France and Great Britain, has telegraphed his submission to Party discipline.

216 Flood Victims in Montrose Hit Boss Press Lies

MONTROSE, Cal., Feb. 14.—The CWA job here to supervising our digging away the mud and debris that covered this area after the flood, states that 216 bodies of flood victims have passed through the two morgues of Montrose. The press gives 52 as the number of casualties.

"We are working on Federal Emergency work, cleaning the mud out of the fishponds, and generally beautifying the palatial estate of Frank R. Strong, who is, I am told, a member of the L. A. stock exchange. He has a lot of money, only coming here occasionally for a week-end party. But no work is being done to build new homes in Montrose to replace those destroyed in the flood."

There is an American Legion man on the job here to supervising our workers don't take any oranges from the private grove of the estate.

Yesterday the lady from the next place came down with a little garbage pail in her hand and said to our foreman, "Will you please have your men throw the scraps from their lunches into this pail? Yesterday my dog ate some that were lying around, and he was sick all night."

—CWA Worker.

Subscribe to the only working-class paper in the West, today!

and agreed to disarm completely, we pointed out that he betrayed the struggle, which for a long time engaged several thousand American Marines, successfully. Our judgment was based on the fact that Sandino was opposition to this move among his men.

Sandino, according to reports, was shot by members of the U. S. trained National Guard. These are under the supervision of President Sacasa, U. S. agent. It seems that as a result of Sandino's joining with the American agents, a political struggle for leadership in the government developed, with assassination as a consequence. Of course there is a strong likelihood that he was shot by opposition from the ranks of his own men, as he was on the way to make the last surrender arrangements. But irrespective of the direct reasons for the assassination, the workers and peasants who fought with him, will not stop their reason that ever for continuing the battle.

Nicaragua's struggle against Yankee Imperialism was the clarion call that found a response in many parts of Central and Latin America. It marked the path for such struggles as that of the Cuban people. So in the same manner as the U. S. imperialists are getting ready to send marines and warships there, we who fight for a country fit for workers and farmers to live in should be ready to support them for the right of self-determination.

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WHERE TO GO...

Organizations! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line. in advance!

San Francisco

MARCH 17th—THE ONLY FAIR IN TOWN THAT NIGHT Reception and dance to greet Communist Party Convention Delegates at Workers Center 1223 Fillmore St. "Mr. God. Not In" will be presented by Berkeley Blue Blouses. National dances in costume. Refreshments, dancing, drawing for electric coffee set. All the friendly organizations are requested to co-operate and refrain from holding other affairs that night.

*Workers' Press
Masquerade Bal*

AT., MAR. 10, 8 p. m., RUTH
ENBERG HOUSE, 121 Baugh
St. Five valuable prizes for
the best costumes representing
organizations and their work—
Refreshments, Adm. 25c. Pro-
ceeds to Western Worker, Daily
Worker and Morning Freiheit.
SAVE THE DATE FOR
REAL TIME!

Secretary. AFL Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance, member Amalgamated Clothing Workers will speak on "Unemployment Insurance and Unemployed Work", Tuesday, Mar. 6, 8 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia Street. Ausp. S. F. Trade Union Com for Unemployment Insurance.

COME. BIG HOUSE PARTY—
given by Unit 17 for Western
Worker, Fri., night, Mar. 2
at 405 Buchanan St. Lots of
fun!

CUSTOM TAILORS SECTION of
NTWU, Saturday Stoppage Ce-
lebration and Dance— Friday
March 9, 8 p. m., 121 Haigh

St., top floor. Adm. 15c.

OLD AND NEW LITERATURE OF SOVIET UNION"—by Helen Graig Growney. Fri., Mar. 2, 8 p. m. at Knights of Columbus Hall, 18th Ave. at Geary. Ausnices Richmond Branch of ICOR.

BARTAGUS, CLIP, DANGER

CLUBROOM CLUB DANCE at Clubroom, 1171 Market St., 3rd floor, Sat. night, Mar. 3. Benefit Western Worker and the Empros. Refreshments Greek style. Adm. 15c, ladies free.

COME AND JOIN THE "STUDENT ROUND-UP". Sat., night, March 3. Given by students of Workers School, Ruthen-

House, 121 Haight St. Dancing, entertainment, speakers. An art exhibit of revolutionary works of Comrade T. Tatoff will be presented in the school auditorium at 7 p. m. Adm. 25c, unemployed with cards 5c.

LANGSTON HUGHES SPEAKS

THE CONFERENCE of Jewish workers organizations in support of the Jewish Workers Childrens School is arranging a concert on Sat. March 3rd.

Los Angeles —
FAREWELL SEND OFF — For
Delegates to Communist Part
State and National Conve
tions. CONCERT AND DANCE

Music Arts Hall, 223 S. Broadway, L. A., Wed., Mar. 14, at 8 p. b. New artists, excellent cafe. Adm. 15c. Auspices of Communist Party, Los Angeles Section.

Oakland

can programs. Second prize copy of the "Brown Book" Games, refreshments, concessions, dancing, entertainment Workers Center, 645 - 22nd St. To raise funds for class war prisoners. Adm. 10c.

San Mateo

ATTEND the OLD CARD PARTY

— Sat., March 3, 8 p. m. a
505 B St., San Mateo. Lo's o
prizes! Refreshments! Adm
25c. Benefit Edith Berkma
Br., International Labor De
fense.

Fish Market
FRESH FISH DAILY
Isn. Gefilte and Salted Salmon
143 McAllister St.—West 113
(Shenson's Mkt) Free Delivery

Marie's Coffee Shop
507 J Street, Sacramento

Special Breakfast — 10c - 25c
Luncheon, 7 courses — — 25c
Dinners: Steak, chicken, turkey
8 courses — 40c.
Open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Editorial Column

"At the End of Their Resources"

Since New Year, 12,172 persons were added on San Francisco relief. The last week placed 1,610 workers on the rolls. Since these eight weeks are right out of the middle of the CWA program period, there is no doubt that, as we predicted, the relief rolls will reach the pre-CWA figure even before the "demobilization".

The increase in relief rolls surely does not indicate an increase in jobs. The demobilized CWA army will join to make the largest unemployed army in the history of the U. S.

But of still greater significance is the statement of Chas. M. Wollenberg, Director of S. F. relief, who countered the assertion of W. B. Jenkins, Chief Deputy of State Relief Administration, that this is a seasonal rise. Wollenberg, who always finds the most far-fetched excuses to justify the present relief system, stated that most of the new cases are SUCH FAMILIES AS HAVE NEVER BEFORE ASKED FOR RELIEF, BUT HAVE FINALLY REACHED THE END OF THEIR RESOURCES.

But as serious as the situation is in San Francisco, it is still not the worst in the country, and conditions generally are at least as bad. This is particularly true in the rural regions, where often no relief is given as that would compete with the 15 and 20 cents per hour wage for farm workers. THAT IS PRECISELY WHY DEMOBILIZATION OF THE CWA WORKERS STARTS MAINLY IN THOSE REGIONS. Los Angeles get the brunt and fires 10,000 in the first week, so as to drive a large number into the Imperial Valley strike area to scab, or to be in a sufficient pinch for the berry and vegetable seasons only a few weeks off.

With such facts, and the obvious failure of the "New Deal", it is no wonder that the capitalist class is alarmed, and has launched an anti-red hysteria. The chief headlines in the latest issues of the San Francisco Chronicle, most reactionary paper in Northern California, are "Legion Opens Drive on CWA Red Peril", and, "Reds Plotting to Sign Up CWA Army". Then follows a series written by one Clifford Fox, "uncovering the inside story" how "Moscow Red Squads are being formed", of a special U. S. investigation of Red activities, how "Moscow financed" the strikes last year and a similar line of lies that reminds one of the rot peddled in the early stages of the Communist movement and the Soviet Union, when many were willing to swallow it. Apparently the Chronicle, like the Chandler-owned sheet in Los Angeles, believes that there are still many so backward, as to be influenced by such bunk.

THE FACT STANDS OUT HOWEVER, THAT THEY ARE ALL ALARMED AT THE ADVANCE THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS MAKING AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED. WHAT THEY CALL A "PLOT" TO RECRUIT THE CWA WORKERS IS REALLY ONE OF OUR CENTRAL TASKS AT THIS MOMENT. BUT WE MAKE NO SECRET OF THE MATTER. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CWA WORKERS AND THOSE ON RELIEF GET OUR APPEALS AND LEAFLETS AND PAPERS DAILY.

When the capitalist dope sheets squeal like pigs, as they do, we feel that we are on the right track, we are striking them at their weakest point.

Their anti-red blast, meant to develop fascist hooliganism against the most militant among the workers, will fall completely flat if thousands already members of the Construction Workers Union, and Unemployed Councils, will, unmindful of their howling, use every bit of energy to organize all jobless for—

RELIEF EQUAL TO CWA WAGES, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OR JOBS AT UNION SCALES.

The Fighting Spirit in Imperial

People who delight in spending hours quibbling on whether the workers are getting radical or not, should open their eyes to the struggle in the Imperial Valley. The militancy and determination of these workers is testimony to the far-reaching change that has taken place since 1930, when a strike attempt was easily suppressed.

The latest strike is the third in the valley within two months. The first, in December, was short and involved about 2,000. It was broken with the help of the Mexican Consul. A few weeks later, during the lettuce season, the workers came back, this time 5,000 strong, and waged a very militant battle. They were met with all the means of terror that this State could muster—gassing the strike hall, smashing the relief kitchens, searching every shack, arrest and framing of the leaders, deportation, arrest of the attorneys and kidnapping of Attorney Wirin.

But did that discourage the Imperial Valley workers? Not by a long shot! They came back two weeks later 7,500 strong when pea picking was to start. Hardly a score of scabs could be found on the fields. Despite illegal conditions, a picket line of 3,000 turned out. It was the most complete job ever experienced in any field, and was a lesson that the Fascists in the valley will not forget so soon.

The small increase offered was thus far rejected by the workers. The growers are still hoping terror will win. But irrespective of the outcome it is clear that the fighting spirit that drives these workers to struggle cannot be defeated. It will be with them as they move from crop to crop, and combined with Communist leadership, will yet win for them the right to live as human beings.

For a United Anti-Fascist Struggle

The Communist Party in issuing its call for an immediate united struggle against Fascism, takes into account, in addition to the need for solidarity with the European workers, also the fact that the capitalists on the coast have unleashed an unprecedented terror against workers.

This terror drive seems to increase in the same proportion that the failure of the Roosevelt program becomes clear.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is getting desperate and at its last session, warmed up by speeches of Chief of Police Davis, and Hynes, applauded a drive against workers organization: throughout Southern California, and to again illegalize the Communist Party.

The organization of a secret network of vigilante bands, in all farm districts is a matter that has been given the widest publicity. The co-ordination of this campaign that get its inspiration from the Pixley killings, seems to be the sole activity of the Farm Bureau. The Imperial Valley terror against the strikers sounded the keynote to the growers for the coming harvests.

In Stockton for the "crime" of leading Mexican families for relief a worker got 16 months in prison. The Riverside citrus strikers were sentenced to as high as 1½ years in prison.

These are only a few examples to show how the fascist snail is crawling right into our midst, and at such a time only opposition would be content with merely adopting resolutions against Fascism in Europe. The Communist Party's call for a united front on this issue, means a fight—

TO DEFEND THE VICTIMS OF FASCISM IN ALL COUNTRIES TO FIGHT THE FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE SILVER SHIRTS, OR THE FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY. TO STAMP OUT ANTI-SEMITISM AND RACE HATRED. TO RESIST ALL TERROR AGAINST WORKERS, AND ANTI-LABOR LAWS.

Any organizations, fraternal, political or unions, who break the unity of the workers at such a time, commit a crime that equals that of the worst fascists. The refusal of the Socialist Party leaders thus far to join in such a united front should not stop the local organizations from doing so. The same holds true for A. F. of L. and fraternal organizations.

Forward to a solid front against Fascism!

THE GRAND FINALE OF HOPKINS' CIRCUS



"LAW AND ORDER" IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

By Roy T. Layton

For "willfully roaming about from place to place without a lawful purpose", Emma Cutler, brilliant young organizer for the Cannery & Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, is sentenced to serve six months in jail following her conviction in Judge W. H. Lorenz' court in Calexico, Cal.

C. A. Hoffman, on a similar charge, which is vagrancy according to state law, is given a six month's suspended sentence, with orders to leave Imperial County immediately. Most outrageous of all the arrest and trial of Clarence Lynch, International Labor Defense attorney of Arizona, who came to Imperial County to represent in court vegetable workers who had been arrested and slugged and jailed merely because they refused to work for wages set by the growers.

After a prolonged trial, Lynch was liberated.

Referring to these cases The Los Angeles Times in its issue of Feb. 22, editorially said: "Such people are a real menace and must be prevented from effecting activity. Almost any method is justified. If these agitators went to Russia and indulged in equivalent activity, they would be snuffed out by a firing squad. Such extreme measures are not needed here yet, but they may become necessary if milder ones are not applied."

Riverside Frame-Ups

Illustrating the attitude of the prosecutor in another case, the following is cited:

"If you don't render a verdict of guilty for these defendants, there are men right here in this court BEHIND THIS RAIL who will ride out at night, and I WILL GO WITH THEM!"

These words were spoken by District Attorney Redwine of Riverside County to the jury which charged seven workers on the charges of vagrancy for organizing in Riverside County. Redwine's intimidation was effective. Sentences of from forty days to eighteen months in the county jail were imposed. In all these trials the hostility of the judges and the bias of the jurors were evident. They were not trials; they were simply a judicial slaughter.

During the course of the Riverside trial nine additional workers were arrested on the courthouse steps and placed in jail on charges of loitering and obstructing the sidewalk. They will be tried before this same court on March 1st. Their arrest was made in a most spectacular manner. With a great flourish of revolvers and sub-machine guns, officers surrounded the nine workers, among whom one was a woman, and marched them to jail as if they were criminals. They were scab-

bed, given the third degree and subjected to every possible insult. Their only crime was that they wanted to attend an open court where their fellow workers were on trial.

Arrest Emma Cutler

The arrest of Emma Cutler at Calexico was especially outrageous. As union organizer she went to Calexico, with ample money in her pocket, to assist in the whereabouts of certain union officials who were missing. She suspected that they were in jail, and she wanted to learn the facts so she could give them assistance. While driving through the streets of the town she was stopped by officers, searched, and taken to jail. The charge against her read: "Willfully roaming about from place to place without a lawful purpose."

When she and Attorney Lynch and C. A. Hoffman went to trial, the district attorney of the county and his abject assistant took charge of the prosecution. Deliberate attempts to pack the jury were made. On every point, Judge Lorenz ruled against the defense attorney, Grover C. Johnson. Finally, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty, the court imposed the fullest penalty of the law.

Bankers Celebrate

There was great rejoicing at a banquet at the Planter's Hotel in Brawley, given by Imperial Valley bankers, business men and vegetable growers, on the night of the day following the conviction. The assembled plutocrats denounced the "agitators" in unmeasured terms and the workers were referred to as "contented cattle" if left alone. Said one grower:

"These Mexicans, Niggers, Filipinos (and, we might add poor white trash) never gave us any trouble until these Red agitators came here and began to stir them up. Why, these people have always been a poor hard-working class of people, contented with their lot, and they never could have kicked at the wages we gave them if it were not for these Reds. These workers don't need much. A dollar a day for a 12-hour day is enough for them. Their children don't need education. What could they do with an education? We growers need them to work, and work they shall, in spite of all the agitation of the Reds. What we ask of these agitators is that they shall stay out of Imperial Valley and let us alone. If they do not, the treatment we have given them in the recent past won't be a circumspect in the future!"

Following the refusal of the pea pickers to return to work at

the old scale of 1c a pound, and the passage of stiff anti-picketing ordinances, the workers were herded in to what became known as "The Desert Camp", five miles northeast of Calipatria. This camp bordered an irrigation ditch. As best they could, the workers improvised rude shacks out of tent cloth and desert grass and settled down, five thousand strong, to await developments.

Workers Unarmed

These workers possessed no weapons either for defense or offense. This, the officers and vigilantes well knew. During their residence in camp, heavily armed officers and vigilantes, most of whom were members of the American Legion and Silver Shirts sent to the Valley from Los Angeles, circled the workers, their revolvers and sub-machine guns drawn, challenging them to fight. Repeatedly, the armed thugs tried to provoke the workers to combat. What they desired, of course, was an opportunity to open fire upon the camp. This was done at Ludlow, Colo., many years ago, with the object of brutally killing the workers and members of their families in cold blood.

"It was galling to stand there defenseless and hear the jeering taunts of the officers and vigilantes," said one of the workers. "Were as many of us armed as were the thugs, and were we given a chance to get at them without injury to our families, we could have run that whole cowardly crew into the Gulf of Lower Mexico. As it was, action on our part would have been fatal. We would have been slaughtered like dogs had we resented their provocative activities."

Evict, Burn

On Sunday night, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, a gang of about three hundred officers and vigilantes entered and thoroughly searched the camp. No resistance was offered. Two rusty old shotguns, with no shells, were unearthed, which were confiscated. Next morning at about 10 o'clock approximately five hundred armed men, headed by the sheriff of the county and a county health officer, invaded the camp and cordoned it on the ground that it was unsanitary. The campers were ordered to get out. Those who made tardy exits were pushed violently and slugged. Women and children were not spared during the process. Before the last camper had gotten away, the torch was applied, and soon the entire camp was a mass of flames. Many of the campers, poor as they were, lost their all in the fire.

Before applying the torch, however, a spokesman for the invading gang addressed the workers. The workers were told that if they

Agricultural Union District Office at Sacramento Center

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 24.—Refusal on the part of all office buildings in Sacramento to rent a headquarters to the district office of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union has necessitated the establishing of district headquarters at Labor Unity Hall, 429 J Street.

All communications to the district should be sent to this new address, and not to the old headquarters at 81 Post Street, San Jose.

Most of the office buildings in town belong to the Capital Company, subsidiary of the Bank of America, and many managers of these buildings refused point blank to allow the union to establish its headquarters in their building. The Capital Company stated its reason quite plainly, through Mr. Veglia:

"If your union belonged to the A. F. of L., we could give you office space without a minute's delay. But orders from San Francisco are to refer all other applications to the Board of the Bank of America."

back to agree to immediately go back to the pea fields and pick at the old wage of 1c a pound, they and their belongings would be spared. With a mighty shout the workers told the invaders that they would starve before they would work at such wages. They demanded an increase of one-half a cent a pound. In turn growers Jacks, Young, Hoover and Gallagher mounted the stands and yelled out that they would let the peas rot in the fields before they would concede one sixteenth of a cent. They admitted that fully fifty per cent of the crop was already lost.

Workers, who know, assert the loss is nearer seventy-five per cent.

Today, notwithstanding the statements of The Los Angeles Times, less than three hundred pickers are at work in the fields, and these workers were physical and intellectual underlings; white morons—procured from Los Angeles religious institutions and sent to the Valley to try to break the strike in the name of the American flag and Jesus Christ. The organized workers—Mexican, Negro, Filipino and poor white—are holding out for higher wages and better conditions virtually one hundred per cent.

Strikers Still Unbeaten

Their present status is miserable beyond compare. Five thousand men, women and children are strung out along the roads with little to eat and no place to go. Some of them are riding in attendance on automobiles, but most of them are walking or shuffling along. At night they sleep on the bare ground along the roadside.

Until the "agitators" came to "stir them up", the workers lived in camps as wretched and as unsanitary as was "The Desert Camp". So long as they stayed for low wages under unbelievable conditions their poverty-stricken "homes" remained unmolested. The authorities of Imperial Valley didn't give a damn how the "Greasers", "Niggers", and "White Trash" lived, what kind of water they drank, whether they used latrines or the open field, whether they survived or perished, so long as they continued to slave in the hot sun and under conditions so vile as to be indescribable for a wage no human should be forced to accept. Now that the workers have organized for a more abundant life, the growers and the authorities are terribly concerned over the sanitary conditions of their camps. What hypocrisy.

Appeals will be made to the higher courts in the cases of all organizers and workers convicted, and bail will be provided for their release. Meanwhile the workers will prepare for wage demands before picking the May melon crop.

S. P. Militants Ousted, But Sinclairites O. K.

By Harry Harper

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22nd.—Formula for discipline in the Socialist Party: (1) Wink at offenses of the right-wing; (2) Oust from the Party advocacy of militancy by the left-wing.

On the one hand, scores, if not hundreds, of Socialist Party members are supporting Upton Sinclair's campaign for governor without being disciplined. On the other hand, thirty delegates and fifty rank-and-file members attending the State Convention last Saturday, were read out of the Party following a walk-out in protest at the suppressive tactics of the right-wing in the convention when they refused to hear a committee from the Communist Party seeking to effect a United Front. Previously, the State Executive Committee had removed Harold J. Ashe as state secretary for advocating a United Front, and had encouraged locals and branches to prefer charges against other members for it.

Many Follow Sinclair

From San Diego to San Francisco and Berkeley, local Socialist Party leaders are lending Sinclair their aid in seeking the Democratic nomination.

Sinclair's campaign manager, Richard Otto, is a member of the West Hollywood Local of the S. P., using his influence to swing the local behind Sinclair. Otto has not been ousted or even reprimanded. The West Hollywood Bellamy Society, controlled by the S. P. local, is openly waging a campaign for Sinclair.

In Pasadena, Sinclair's home-town, many S. P. members are

behind him and the S. P. local is feeling the effects of this dual loyalty of its members. But you can't blame these Pasadena Socialist Party members for being home-town boys make good.

At Long Beach all the old right-wing element has repudiated the Socialist Party local in favor of Sinclair and Epic.

Down around Newport Beach and Costa Mesa and Anaheim and Santa Ana, locals of the party are virtually disrupted by the Sinclair romance. North Hollywood Local is said to be strongly in favor of Sinclair.

Rev. Geo. T. Ashley, official S. P. speaker, member of Branch Hollywood, which tried former State Secretary Ashe because of his advocacy of a United Front with the C. P., openly speaks for Sinclair, yet Branch Hollywood has not preferred any charges against him. Ashley is author of a booklet widely circulated in the S. P., mis-titled "The Natural Scientific Basis For Socialism."

The State leaders of the S. P. all too apparently are playing a waiting game. If Sinclair fails to get the Democratic nomination—and they are certain he will fail—then all of these Sinclair-Socialist supporters will come back into the fold and listen to the S. P. mis-leaders again for a while. Not so, the bona fide militants, hence the S. P. leaders only too gladly oust the latter.

Long Beach "Debate"

Declaring his unqualified opposition to Upton Sinclair's gubernatorial ambitions and Epic Plan, Harold Ashe, member of

the State Executive Committee and former state secretary of the Socialist Party of California, participated in a one-man debate recently in Long Beach, Calif., against Upton Sinclair, local of the RWP, headquarters, 1000 East Tenth St., Long Beach.

Scheduled to take the negative on the question, "Resolved, That Upton Sinclair's Epic Plan Will Prevent the Growth of Communism in California", Ashe declined to make a speech instead, for his opponent, a Long Beach college professor and Sinclairite, failed to appear.

Using Sinclair's own books, Ashe showed how he was now repudiating all his former teachings. His present political romanticism is foredoomed to failure, said Ashe, for "his supporters are such a heterogeneous and unreliable mass of confused liberals, right-wing 'Socialists', self-styled radicals and 'progressive' Democrats that they are incapable of giving any real backing in the remote event he did get into office."

Need More than Votes

Citing the case of 1917 when the Socialist Party depending solely on political action elected several New York State Assemblymen, whom the reactionaries immediately kicked out, Ashe pointed out that "it takes more than a vote-catching campaign to successfully change our system. The workers must back up any such political victory on the industrial field and with whatever means the situation makes necessary."

"Sinclair is bidding for the favor of those in the lower luxury brackets, those benefiting from

the present system. The taxation he proposes is no more than any smart capitalist would agree to, to prolong the capitalist system. In other countries where such graduated tax scales are already in effect the capitalist system, by these crumbs, is at least hanging on. Sinclair clearly promises to these income groups that they will not be taxed out of their position as exploiters; profit-making can still go on; the \$50,000 incomes will be reduced to a paltry \$35,000, the equivalent of the total yearly aggregate incomes of 45 CWA workers. If they should get \$15 a week the year around, which the don't."

Fascist Trend

Ashe accused Sinclair of tending toward Fascism, and recalling Sinclair's desertion of his comrades during the World War to aid Woodrow Wilson in making the world safe for plutocracy, pointed out that the working class has many times been betrayed. Mussolini once was a prominent Socialist. Comparing Sinclair's idea of making California into a huge poor farm with he showed Sinclair to be appealing to two classes whose interests are diametrically opposed. Like Hitler he appeals to the middle-class which still has a stake in the capitalist system, and to the workers and unemployed.

"And why should the workers pay for the industries and lands, as he proposes? Sinclair admits that the workers were stolen from the workers by legalistic tricks. When the workers have strength enough to attain Socialism, they will have the strength to seize the machine-

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CURES DEPRESSION

By Stephen Peacock

After all other efforts failed to cure the crisis, along comes Henry Ford with a brand new Model T idea and by shifting the gears on his lower jaw, he backs out of the depression and he did it with Christian Science.

Henry simply said: "It is ended. Not for this or that or 100 reasons, but because the people got tired of it."

And Mr. Arthur Brisbane added: "Henry Ford has dismissed the depression from his mind."

While Christian Science has been used extensively to cure ailments from flat feet to bald heads, this is the first time it has been applied to such a mass of people. Just imagine, you CWA workers who have been laid off the job, the depression is over! Some of you may be skeptical. But that is merely because your "carnal mind is befogged", or in simpler language, you are mentally congested. You don't understand what Henry means. If you will only grasp the basic principle of Christian Science it will be easy for you.

Which brings us right down to the proposition that the Western Worker, while stating the necessity of understanding Marxism and Leninism has paid too little attention to the spiritual needs of the people and we are going to start on Lesson I right now.

Christian Science In a Nutshell

This religion was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, better known among her followers as Mrs. God. She got the idea when she used it, as one of her biographers puts it, to "recover instantly from a severe injury." Probably a broken contract. Now, what is the idea? Follow us closely.

The idea is based on God. God is perfect. God is Good. God is mind. God is real. Everything else is imperfect, bad, non-moral, unreal. It is true that some things, like ham and eggs, apple pie, coffee and doughnuts, appear to be real. But that is only because you are not yet vibrating properly on the right mental plane.

Let Mrs. Eddy herself explain it. "All reality is in God and his creation. That which He creates is good and He makes all that is made. (All except Ford cars). Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise." You see, we told you.

Another writer says: "This religion teaches its adherents to forsake and overcome every form of error or evil on the basis of its UNREALITY, that is, by demonstrating the true idea of reality."

Christian Science In a Peashell

To make it even more simple, Everything in the Universe is a product of the Great Eternal Mind, therefore is Real and Good. Things may SEEM bad, but only because you are not tuned in on a mental short wave station.

By using the same technique Henry ended the depression without back-firing once.

Now, according to Moody's Investment Survey (Jan. 25, 1934) the average monthly production of automobiles in 1929 was 380,818. For 1933, monthly average dropped to 133,528. For the first three weeks of 1934 the figures were 84,839.

Our system operates perfectly in this case. 1929 (Good); 1933 (Bad); 1934 (Bad). Ignore the Bad and leave the Good and Phit! The Depression is over.

It is a funny thing the head of a firm whose workers turn out 8-cylinder cars can continue to operate on a one-cylinder mind?

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 12.—The art school of the John Reed Club is planning a Workers Art School to open very soon. Anyone interested in poster-making, lettering, cartoon drawing, line drawing or sketching, is invited to join. Call Normandie 9347.

A music unit of the club is being formed.

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY Opens Courses to U. S. Students

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—An unusual opportunity for American students and teachers is being offered by the Moscow University this year for its summer session. The six weeks courses, from July 15 to August 26, include four weeks of travel field work. All instruction will be in English, and the courses will give a keen insight into the political, economic and social advances of the First Workers Republic.

The Soviet government is extending special courtesies to the workers, students, teachers and other professionals to study the Soviet legal system, scientific institutes, collective farms, factories, prison system, etc.

Soviet Tourists at 580 Market St. will furnish all information and make all arrangements for travellers going to the USSR. It is possible to route the trip as to include the other European countries at very low cost.

Workers! Get Subscriptions to the Western Worker from One year \$2.00; 6 months \$1.00 and 3 months 60c.

100 Register In Four First Days for the S. F. Workers School

Free Scholarships Offered to Workers Organizations for Spring Term

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A system of free scholarships for members of mass organizations is announced by the San Francisco Workers School. During the drive for students for the Spring Term, March 5th to May 31st, 1934, free scholarships will be granted to all organizations, regardless of political affiliations, in the following ratio. For every four members of any organization who register for classes before the drive closes, the organization will be entitled to one free student. The organization may choose the subject which its member may study or the student himself may choose his subject. Notices of these scholarships have been sent to AF of L, unions, TUUL, and mass organizations affiliated with the Communist Party, also to Socialist locals.

Efforts spent in building up membership of the classes, so as to include workers in National minorities, Negro, Japanese, Chinese and Filipino workers are showing success.

Famous Composer

On March 18th, Henry Cowell, famous composer of music in modern forms, who recently gave a lecture for the School. His subject will be, "Modern Revolutionary Music."

Registrations so far received, during the first four days of the drive, amount to over 100, but efforts of all organizations must be intensified to realize the quota of 600.

School office at Ruthenberg House, 121 Haight St., is open for registrations daily, from 10 to 10 p. m.

try of production, too."

Ashe explained how Socialism would supplant the capitalist system, declaring: "Such a goal have the Communist, and such a goal have the militant Socialists, of which I am a member. We have no desire to modify the present system."

When asked if there was hope of Communists and Socialists getting together, Ashe answered that an effort was being made by the militant Socialists to join the United Front proposed by the Communist Party on the basis of daily struggle of the working class.